



DoD High Level Architecture for Modeling and Simulation

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An Overarching Technical Framework

Master Plan's Technical Framework

High Level Architecture, Conceptual Models Of the Mission Space, Data Standardization

Domain-specific aspects Analytical Operational **Tactical Training** Real Test and Engineering Manufacturing Other **Simulations** Level Level Ranges Weapon **Evaluation** Level **Simulations Simulations** Training Training Systems Ranges (R&D, T&E) **Simulations Simulations** and C4I **Simulations Technology Development**





DoD M&S Master Plan Objective 1-1

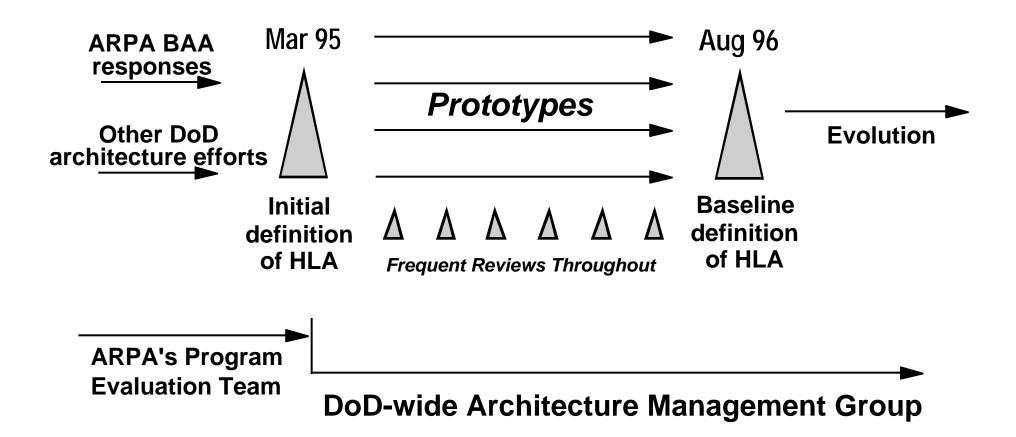
- Objective 1-1. Establish a common high-level simulation architecture to facilitate the interoperability of all types of models and simulations among themselves and with C4I systems, as well as to facilitate the reuse of M&S components.
 - Simulations developed for particular DoD Components or Functional Areas must conform to the High Level Architecture
 - Further definition and detailed implementation of specific simulation system architectures remain the responsibility of the developing Component

The Common Technical Framework, and specifically the High Level Architecture, represents the highest priority effort within the DoD modeling and simulation community.



High-Level Architecture Definition Process

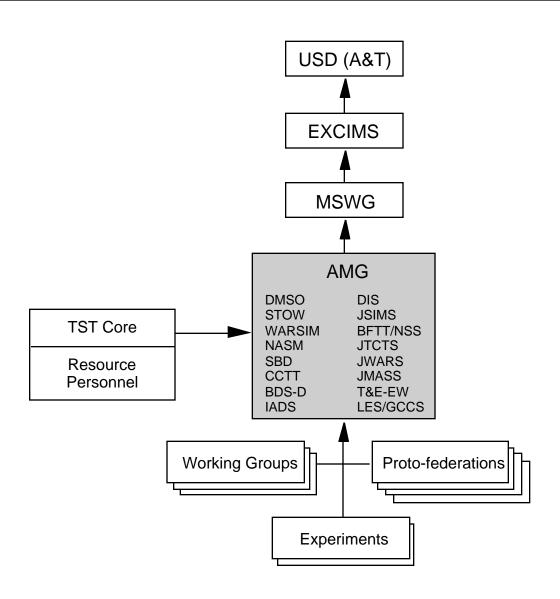








AMG Structure







AMG Progress to Date

- Technical issues have been identified and prototypes are under development to address these issues
 - four proto-federations
- AMG Working Groups established and work is underway
 - Interface Specification
 - Object Model Template
 - Testing
- Very active participation in AMG and Working Groups
 - AMG-11 meeting held 24-25 April 1996
- Technical products on schedule
 - v0.3 of the Object Model Template released on 23 May 1996
 - v0.4 of the Interface Specification released on 7 March 1996
 - Application Programmer's Interface (API) version 0.3 released on 1 May 1996
 - Version 0.32 Runtime Infrastructure released on 28 May 1996





Key Technical Issue Areas

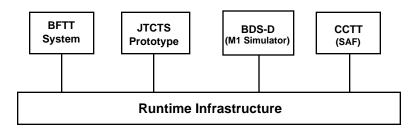
- Interface Specification: Technical feasibility of single interface for range of simulations and support functions
- Runtime Infrastructure: Technical feasibility, reusability, portability, and variability of RTI
- Simulations: Impact of HLA on simulations
- Object Models: Usability, functionality over life cycle, presentation approaches
- Testing: Test methods for HLA and Federations
- Security: Security Implications of the HLA
- Scope: Breadth of HLA applicability including C4I Interfaces



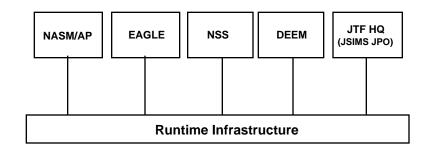


HLA Prototype Federations

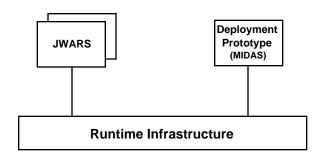
Platform Federation



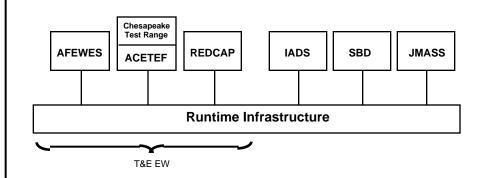
Joint Training Federation



Analysis Federation



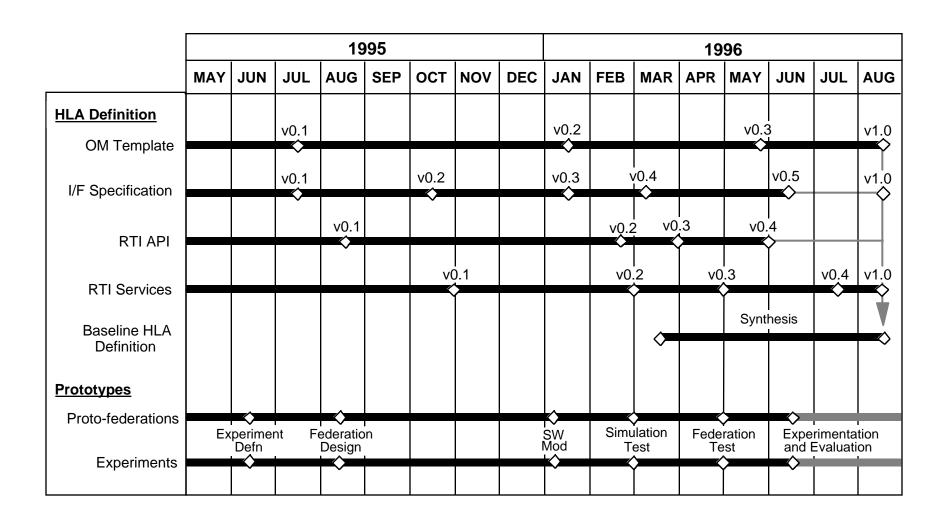
Engineering Federation







Master Schedule







Rationale for HLA Design

Basic premises:

- No single, monolithic simulation can satisfy the needs of all users
- All uses of simulations and useful ways of combining them cannot be anticipated in advance
- Future technological capabilities must be accommodated
- Consequence: Need <u>composable</u> approach to constructing simulation applications
- Resulting design principles:
 - Simulation applications constructed from modular components with well-defined functionality and interfaces
 - Specific simulation functionality separated from general purpose supporting infrastructure





Interoperability and Reuse

- HLA provides basis for establishing interoperability within simulations, among simulations of a federation, and across functional communities
 - Interface definitions allow exchange of data; object models and time management constraints facilitate consistent interpretation of data
 - Interoperability is a matter of degree; it could require federationspecific constraints beyond those imposed by HLA
- HLA facilitates reuse of simulation components for both object representations and infrastructure functionality
 - Interface definitions and object model allow for reuse of individual simulations and federations
 - Rules ensure simulations will be structured to operate under the HLA





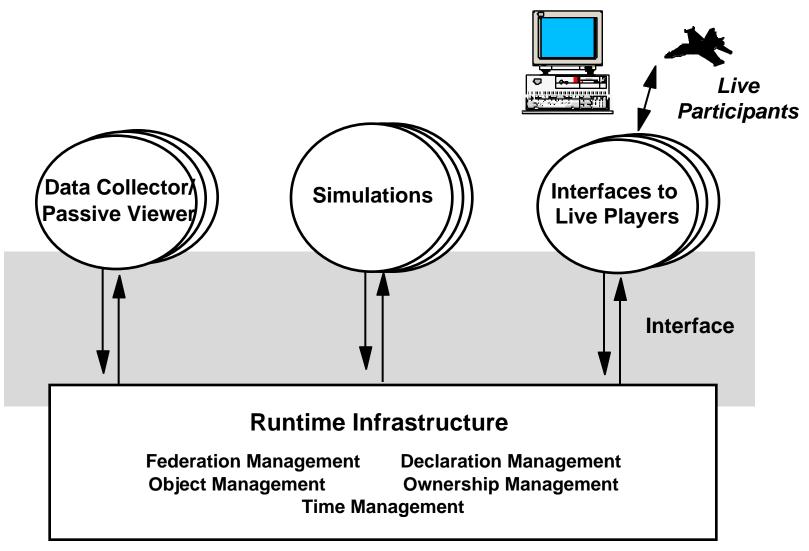
Scope of HLA

- Applicable to broad range of functional areas (e.g., training, contingency planning, analysis, and acquisition)
- Applicable to simulations involving pure software representations, man-in-the-loop simulators, and live components (instrumented-weapon and C3 systems)
- Related themes:
 - Simulations interacting as a group to support a community of common interest
 - Interoperability as a matter of degree; it could require federationspecific constraints beyond those imposed by HLA





Functional View of the Architecture







Defining the HLA

- HLA Rules. A set of rules which must be followed in development phase to achieve proper interaction of simulations in execution phase. These describe the responsibilities of simulations and of the runtime infrastructure in HLA federations.
 - Functions required of simulations to interact with other simulations
 - Functions required of infrastructure to support interaction of simulations
- Interface Specification. Definition of the interface functions between the runtime infrastructure and the simulations subject to the HLA.
- Object Model Template. The prescribed common method for recording the information contained in the required HLA Object Model for each federation and simulation.





Federation Rules/Principles

- 1 Federations must have an HLA Object Model (a federation object model or FOM), documented using the HLA OMT.
- 2 In a federation, all object representation (ownership or reflection) occurs in the Federates, not in the runtime infrastructure (RTI).
- 3 During a federation execution, data exchange among objects in the FOM represented (owned or reflected) in different federates occurs via the RTL
- 4 During a federation execution, federates must interact with the runtime infrastructure (RTI) in accordance with the HLA interface specification.
- 5 During a federation execution, an attribute of an instance of an object can be owned by only one federate at any given time.





Federate Rules/Principles

- 6 Federates must have an HLA Simulation Object Model (SOM) documented using the HLA OMT.
- 7 Federates must be able to publish/reflect any attributes of objects in their SOM and exercise SOM object interactions externally.
- A federate must be able to either own or reflect attributes in its SOM and to transfer/accept ownership of any of these attributes dynamically during a federation execution.
- 9 Federates must be able to vary the conditions under which they provide updates of public attributes of objects according to their SOM.
- 10 Federates must be able to manage local time in a way which will allow them to coordinate data exchange in accordance with time management services.





HLA Interface

Category	Functionality
Federation Management	Create and delete federation executions
	Join and resign federation executions
	Control checkpoint, pause, resume, restart
Declaration Management	Establish intent to publish and subscribe to object attributes and interactions
Object Management	Create and delete object instances
	Control attribute and interaction publication
	Create and delete object reflections
Ownership Management	Transfer ownership of objects/attributes
Time Management	Coordinate the advance of logical time and its relationship to real time



HLA Object Models and Object Model Template

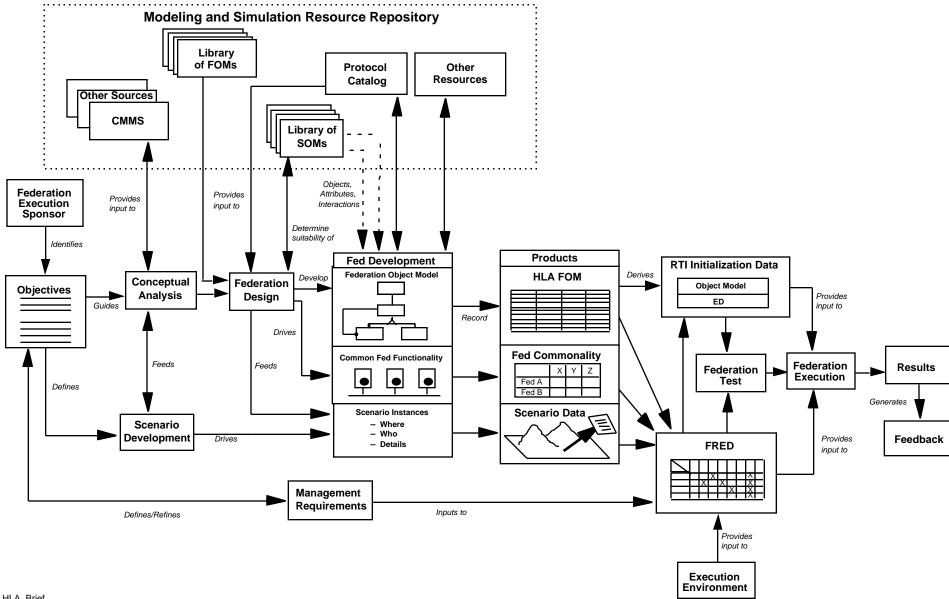


- Federation Object Model (FOM)
 - Contract among "n" simulations to satisfy the objectives of a specific federation
 - FOM content includes a description of all shared information (objects, attributes, associations, and interactions) essential to a particular federation
- Simulation Object Model (SOM)
 - Distinct from internal simulation design information
 - Salient characteristics deemed pertinent to reuse
 - Used to determine suitability of individual simulations to achieve objectives of federations
- Object Model Template (OMT)
 - Provides a common framework for FOM documentation
 - Fosters interoperability and reuse of simulations and simulation components via the specification of a common representational framework



Federation Development and Execution Process









HLA Compliance

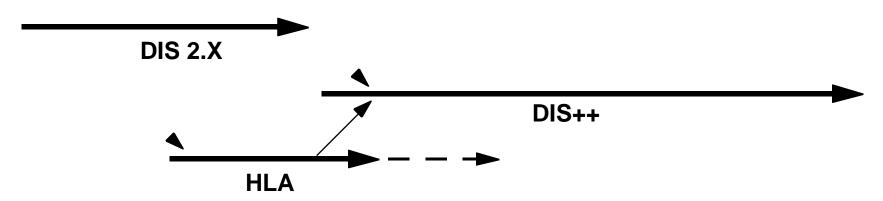
- AMG will define HLA compliance
- Testing Working Group is developing interface testing technical procedures
- By 2Q FY97, all on-going DoD simulation programs must be reviewed for feasibility of immediate HLA compliance
 - identify date for compliance; or
 - report to DDR&E the reasons HLA is not acceptable
- Goal is to lead with a carrot, not a stick
 - save PMs cost, schedule, risk
 - have readily available supporting software
 - facilitate interoperability and utility of their sims





HLA Transition Plans

- Important that HLA be integrated into broader, industry based technical community
 - DIS Workshop is the desired venue for transition and evolution of the HLA. Important that DoD and DIS stay in step.
 - HLA appears to fit the DIS community's goals well, as reflected in the DIS Vision Document, the work of the STGPA, STG VIP, etc.
 - HLA implies new responsibilities for DIS Workshop
 - Timing looks right for next generation DIS++







Benefits of the HLA

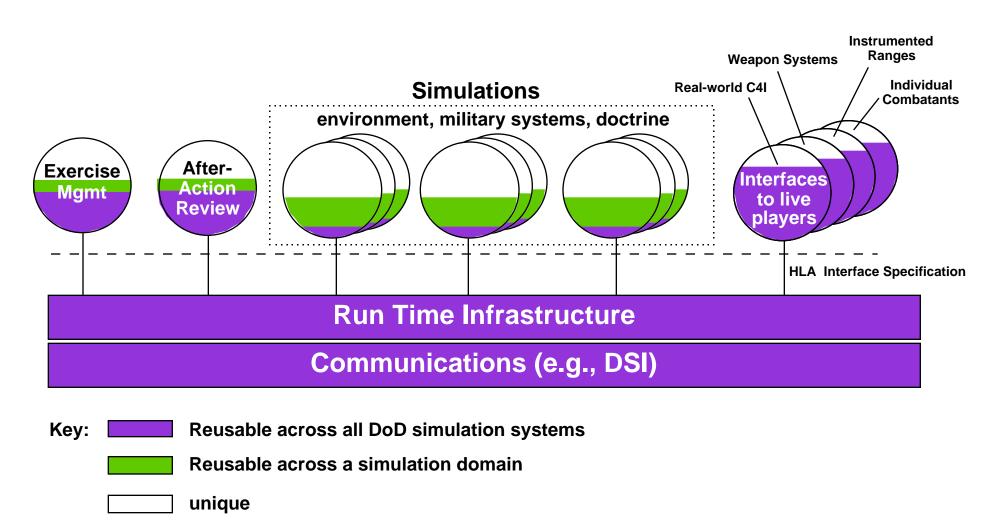
- HLA provides a common approach to supporting
 - A broader range of DoD simulation applications
 - Larger, more complex, dynamic federations
- HLA services are key
 - Federation Management provides effective management tools
 - *Object Management* provides improved means for dynamic data exchange
 - Declaration Management allows filtering of events and objects of interest to each simulation, minimizing unnecessary message traffic
 - Ownership Management allows transfer of either objects or attributes, providing flexibility and computational efficiency
 - Time Management supports both real-time and logical time simulations

Greater capability, interoperability, and reuse





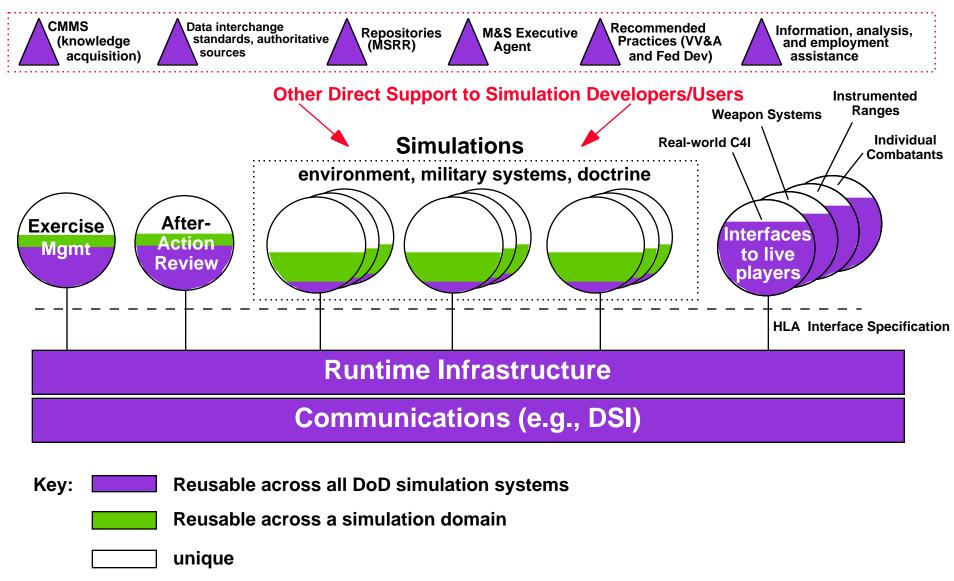
Opportunities for Reuse







Opportunities for Reuse (con't)







Backups





How to Participate

Web sites for info and HLA products

DMSO Home Page http://www.dmso.mil/

HLA Home Page http://www.dmso.mil/projects/hla/

- HLA Management Plan
- Interface Specification / API
- Object Model Template
- Supporting briefings
- Time management scheme
- Frequently Asked Questions
- e-mail inputs to TST
- Direct liaison with AMG or TST members
- Participate in DIS workshops





On-Line Documentation

 Proceedings and products of the AMG appear under the subtopic "Common Technical Framework for M&S", under "High Level Architecture". DMSO home page site is:

http://www.dmso.mil/

- Users are able to view and download documents and briefings from this location.
 - Management Plan v1.7
 - Interface Specification v0.4
 - Object Model Template v0.3
 - Application Programmer's Interface v0.3
 - Associated briefings





Upcoming Activities

12-13 June 1996

AMG Meeting (AMG-12)

- Technical interchange meeting. Topics include VV&A plans, data filtering experiments, new releases of the OMT and interface spec, the MSRR, and proto-federation status updates.

17-18 July 1996 AMG Meeting (AMG-13)

22-23 Aug 1996 AMG Meeting (AMG-14)

August 1996 Baseline HLA approved





AMG Representatives

Name

CAPT Jim Hollenbach

Dr. Duncan Miller

Dr. Randy Garrett

CAPT Drew Beasley

Ms. Annette Ratzenberger

Dr. Les Parish

Mr. Timothy Rudolph

Mr. Al Gramp

Mr. Gary Jones

COL James Shiflett

Dr. Jim Metzger

Dr. Jerry Arnett

Mr. Rich Pace

Mr. Maynard Schmale

Mr. Andy Rumbaugh

COL Jim Etchechury

Representing

Defense Modeling and Simulation Office

Distributed Interactive Simulation

Synthetic Theater of War

Joint Simulation System

Warrior Simulation for the Year 2000

Battle Force Tactical Trainer/

Naval Simulation System

National Air and Space [Warfare] Model

Joint Tactical Combat Training System

Simulation Based Design

Close Combat Tactical Trainer

Joint Warfare System

Joint Modeling and Simulation System

Test & Evaluation/Electronic Warfare

Integrated Air Defense Simulation

Leading Edge Services/Global Command

and Control System

Battlefield Distributed Simulation-Developmental





AMG Technical Support Team (Core)

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Mr. Bob Lutz	JHU APL (OMTWG)
Ms. Margaret Loper	GTRI (TWG)
Mr. Steve Seidensticker	DMSO